

wrote back from Russia made the thousands of hearts of his fellow-workers in America beat faster. It made them look at the palaces here in America in a different way, and it made them look upon the besotted American aristocracy as a conquerable class. Then Reed came back to America and here gave his mind and strength to organizing workers in America for what the workers proved could be done in Russia.

The propertied classes in America shook with rage at John Reed. In every city is a committee of business men called a Grand Jury, which has the function of picking out all persons who endanger the private ownership of the palaces and automobiles and country estates. Two of these Grand Juries — one in New York and one in Chicago — picked out John Reed as a criminal, indicted him and demanded that his voice be smothered in jail.

Reed eluded them and went back to Russia, went like a workman so often goes, stowed away in the coal-hole of a ship, — for America would not give a passport to its great writer now.

So the great American died, and the wealthy class is glad that he is dead. Like the Tzar Nicholas they could not sanction Reed's art any

more, after he spoke for the workers; and he died under their indictment as a criminal.

It all goes to show that the artists are ours, the artists belong to the workers, and to be artists at all they must dream — dream of things that frighten Tzars and Grand Juries — dream of workmen in palaces. Art belongs to the Revolution.

John Reed belonged to the workers.

Some Strike Statistics

Industrial strikes and lockouts during the calendar year 1919 numbered 3,374, and affected no less than 4,112,507 persons, which is the largest number of individuals recorded, accorded to the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor.

Figures are given in the September "Labor Review", the Bureau's monthly publication, for the number of strikes and persons involved for the six years from 1914 to 1919, showing there were in 1914, 1,204 strikes, 1,420; 1915, 3,789; 1916, 4,450; 1917, 3,337; 1918, 3,374.

In about two-thirds of these strikes—the most complete statistics available—the number of strikers was reported as follows:

in 432 of the 1914 strikes, 296,720 were affected; in 873 strikes in 1915, 504,281; in 2,667 in 1916, 1,599,717; in 2,325 in 1917, 1,227,254; in 2,151 in 1918 1,239,989; in 2,493 in 1919, 4,112,507.

The report points out the many difficulties in compiling strike statistics, saying that complete information of every strike cannot be obtained, nor is it possible to say that the information given is absolutely correct, "especially since statements of employers and employees are frequently greatly at variance."

It is estimated that the average duration of the strikes that have occurred in the past four years was less than one month, and in three fourths of them the strikers won all or a part of what they struck for.

Clara Zetkin, the veteran German revolutionist who is one of the two communist party members of the Reichstag, has just arrived in Moscow. In a speech of welcome by Kamenief she was hailed as the successor of Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg.

LABOR CAN DO IT!!

